



Column One
David Courtney

CHINA is still the issue. In a very real and immediate sense its relations with the rest of the world are a more open and urgent question than Soviet Russia's. Soviet Russia's relations are had but to some extent they have become stabilized around a point from which they cannot, in present circumstances, easily deteriorate, but can improve substantially. They are unlikely to move far from that point even if the Western Powers should release their hold on Bonn and formal approval be given for the Federal Republic's rearmament. There is no guarantee that formal approval will be followed by effective and large-scale rearmament, and it is fairly certain that France, and a large section of German opinion including the Social Democratic Party, will work hard to keep the Federal Republic from becoming a permanent member of the Western Bloc for a long period, and to that extent the Western Bloc remains a balance, which is the Soviet's alternative to a unified, neutral Germany, should keep the peace as well as it can during past years.

STABILITY even of this negative kind is less assured in Asia, mainly because of the absence of formal relations between China and the United States and between China and the rest of the world through U.N. For lacking China is still the impact of its revolution and of its highly dramatic and successful emergence into world diplomacy at Geneva. It cannot stand still. The question now is whether it is to be left to formulate a dynamic Asian policy in accordance with its own country and opportunities, and checked only (and doubtfully) by anti-Chinese alliances in the manner of the proposed south-east Asian defense pact, or with some regard for the responsibilities imposed and the substantial advantages afforded by formal diplomatic trade relations with all other Powers, and by membership of U.N.

CHINA is rapidly taking over the leadership of the Far East. There has been mounting since the Geneva conference's interlude, when Mr. Chou En-lai visited Delhi and Rangoon and the visit of Mr. Min to the Indo-China frontier. There have been other signs of Asian respect for the new China, including the Chinese initiative in the Peking conference on the Korean peninsula, and the Chinese role in the recent Asian defense pact. The Chinese are now being seen as a power to be reckoned with, and their role in the Asian defense pact is being seen as a power to be reckoned with, and their role in the Asian defense pact is being seen as a power to be reckoned with.

THE trouble is that whilst we are aware of the divergence between British and American policies towards China and the Far East, whilst Asia and Soviet Russia are equally aware of it, none of us has any clear idea of what each of the divergent policies is. It is clear that Britain's policy is to contain China, and to prevent it from becoming a world power. It is also clear that the United States is aware of this, and is aware of the fact that China is a power to be reckoned with, and its role in the Asian defense pact is being seen as a power to be reckoned with.

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Over Four Million German Workers Ready to Strike

FRANKFURT, Tuesday (Reuters). — Over four million workers — a quarter of West Germany's labour force — were today ready to join some 300,000 metal and public service workers already on strike in what may become the biggest "wages war" since pre-war days.

The trade unions' all-out campaign for a "fair share" of the profits of West Germany's booming economy is spearheaded by the country's biggest and toughest unions — the 1,000,000-strong Public Service Workers, the 500,000-strong Metal Workers' Union, and the 400,000-strong Railway Workers' Union.

The Metal Workers' Union in Bavaria today released a statement saying that not all of its 250,000 members stopped work yesterday as ordered by the armed police.

At the Krauss-Maffei plant at Munich, one of Germany's biggest manufacturers of railway locomotives, the workers who were ordered to stop work yesterday, said they would not return to work until their demands for a 10% wage increase and a 40-hour week were met.

At the Siemens electrical plant in Bad Neustadt police rescued workers who tried to smash the picket lines. A railway wagon was stopped by "strike commands."

Mendes-France Wins On Economic Front

PARIS, Tuesday (Reuters). — Premier Pierre Mendes-France today scored another major triumph since taking office in June, when he won a decisive victory in the Assembly over the Communists on the issue of economic policy.

By a vote of 350 to 250, the Assembly approved the government's policy of maintaining the franc at its present value, and of continuing the process of devaluing the franc in order to bring it into line with the value of the dollar.

The Communists, who had been demanding a 50% devaluation of the franc, were defeated by a coalition of the Centre, the Right, and the Socialists.

THE standard of life in France was too low for the 20th century, it was wrong to wait until strikes and disorders were provided by the standards of living. It was better to promote economic development which would bring about a higher standard of living without endangering the stability of the currency.

France must not wait until American aid, generously granted on a conditional basis, actually came to an end. The country must act now to get an end to the perilous balance that exists.

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US Pursuing Atom Pool Plan without Russians

WASHINGTON, Tuesday. — The United States is considering a plan to proceed with President Eisenhower's project for an international atomic energy pool without Soviet participation, Secretary of State Dulles said today.

Mr. Dulles told his weekly press conference that America would discuss the plan with other countries interested in an early stage. He would not go into detail because it had been agreed to handle this question in terms of an exchange of notes and various diplomatic talks, instead of through open diplomacy.

The Secretary was presumably referring to a meeting scheduled for next week in Washington, at which the French Premier, Mr. Joseph Laniel, and President Eisenhower, and the Bernadotte conference last December, would discuss the plan.

Mr. Dulles commented today that he was sorry to say that the private talks method of dealing with the Soviet Union did not seem to work any better than the public talks method. He said that the difficulties of getting positive cooperative action from the Soviets involved something more fundamental than a change of methods.

Malenkov Host To Attlee Delegation

MOSCOW, Tuesday. — Prime Minister George Malenkov gave a dinner here today for the British Labour Party leaders who arrived in Moscow by air today for a two-day visit on their way to the Soviet Union.

Malenkov, who is now in charge of the Soviet government, said that the visit of the British Labour Party leaders was a sign of the growing friendship between the two countries.

Holland, Indonesia Dissolve Union

THE HAGUE, Tuesday (UPI). — Holland and Indonesia dissolved their 40-year union today and signed a new agreement governing trade and economic relations between the two countries.

The agreement, which was signed in The Hague, provided for a 10% reduction in the duties on Indonesian exports to the Netherlands, and for a 10% increase in the duties on Dutch exports to Indonesia.

Morocco Armed Camp as Sultan Opens Fete of Id el Kabir

RABAT, Tuesday (Reuters). — Some 40,000 riotous tribesmen clashing with police today in the Moroccan capital, Rabat, as the Sultan Mohammed V opened the annual festival of Id el Kabir.

The tribesmen, who were armed with spears and swords, were seen running through the streets of Rabat, and were being fired at by the police.

India Agrees To Portugal's Bid For Neutral Observers

NEW DELHI, Tuesday. — The Indian Government announced today it had accepted Portugal's proposal for impartial observers to report on the situation in Portuguese possessions in India.

The Indian Government said that it was pleased to accept the proposal, and that it would be in a position to do so by the end of the month.

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Japan's Ruling Party Prefers 'British Line'

TOKYO, Tuesday (Reuters). — The Japanese ruling Liberal Party today said it preferred the "British line" on the issue of the Korean peninsula, and that it would support the British proposal for a four-power conference to discuss the Korean problem.

The Liberal Party said that it was in favour of the British proposal, and that it would support the British proposal for a four-power conference to discuss the Korean problem.

Rift in Coalition Over 4% Clause

THE "4 per cent Law" requiring a party to obtain not less than 4 per cent of the vote in order to be entitled to representation, was discussed by the Cabinet on Monday and yesterday, and a rift in the coalition government was revealed.

The rift was over the issue of whether the 4% clause should be applied to the Labour Party, which had won 3.5% of the vote in the recent general election.

Bonn Hopes for Normal Relations with Israel

BONN, Tuesday (UPI). — West Germany's State Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Walter Hallstein, asserted today that his country hoped for normal relations with Israel, and that it would support the British proposal for a four-power conference to discuss the Korean problem.

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Soviet Ambassador Presents Credentials

The Soviet Ambassador, Mr. Alexander N. Abramov, presented his credentials to the President of Israel, Mr. Yitzhak Ben-Zvi, in the President's Office in Jerusalem yesterday.

The Ambassador said that he was pleased to accept the position of Ambassador to Israel, and that he would be in a position to do so by the end of the month.

Relations With Britain Reviewed

In a meeting today of the Knesset's Foreign Affairs and Security Committee, in which the Prime Minister and the Israel Ambassador to Great Britain, Mr. Eliahu Elath, participated, Mr. Elath gave a comprehensive survey of our diplomatic relations with England in view of the recent changes in the Middle East situation.

Mr. Elath said that the attitude of the various British political parties, public opinion there, and the general influence which British policy has in the world, were all factors which the Government must take into account.

Development Loan Bill Endorsed

The \$125 million Development Loan Bill, which would supply part of the funds required for the additional Development Budget, passed its first reading in the Knesset last night.

The loan, presented as the Special Popular Loan Bill, 1954, was opposed by Herut and the Agudat Israel party.

Myerson Defends Popular Housing In Development Budget Debate

The Minister of Labour, Mrs. Golda Myerson, intervened in the last part of the debate on the Development Budget in the Knesset yesterday in defence of the Popular Housing scheme, which has supplied a total of 11,600 units for purchase by workers' families.

Mrs. Myerson said that the scheme was a success, and that it had provided a large number of homes for the working class.

Flotilla Ends Cruise, Back in Harbour

The Israeli Navy flotilla returned to Haifa yesterday morning after a 52-day cruise, during which it conducted manoeuvres and visited friendly Mediterranean ports.

The flotilla, which consisted of the Israeli Navy ship, the Eshkol, and the Israeli Navy ship, the Albatros, had been on a cruise in the Mediterranean Sea.

Bread Price Up 23% In Yugoslavia

BELOGRADE, Tuesday (Reuters). — Bread prices in Belgrade have been increased by 23% today, owing to the poor wheat harvest this year which greatly reduced stocks.

The official Yugoslav news agency Tanjug stated today.

Advertisement for Lindol, a cleaning product.

Advertisement for The Jerusalem Post, a newspaper.

Advertisement for Union Bank of Israel Ltd, a bank.

Lowdermilk Biased, IIS Senate Told

WASHINGTON, Tuesday (JMA)—The secretary of the House subcommittee on water resources, today announced that it was in a hearing against Mr. Walter Clay Lowdermilk, renowned authority on Middle East water developments, during recent hearings of the subcommittee on the House Committee. It was learned yesterday.

Mr. Arthur Gardiner, chief politico-economical adviser of the United States Division of the State Department, was Mr. Lowdermilk of favouring Israel for personal gain.

Senator Everett Dirksen, said that the Johnson's Fordas development programme followed the "basic pattern set out by Lowdermilk in his books many years ago. Mr. Gardiner replied that Lowdermilk was an employee of the Jewish Agency.

later of the Israelis, and his task was to find out how much water could be brought to Jewish territory to serve Jewish needs. Now, such a project cannot be carried out to the full and do justice to Arab needs."

before the Committee, Mr. Gardner said the State Department felt that Mr. Johnston in his water development negotiations was "very close to agreement" with the Arab side but that the negotiations with Israel may prove

Cables in Brief

RESCUE. — A rescue party of veteran mountain guides led

Chamonix, France, early yesterday to scale Mont Blanc in search of the nine Swiss climbers lost in a storm on Europe's highest mountain during the weekend.

STRIKES — Bavarian trad-

union leaders are studying new compromise wage proposals aimed at ending the strike of more than 100,000 metal workers in southern Germany. There is no sign of settlement of the strike of transport, water, and gas workers in Hamburg.

WOLFHOOUNDS. — A pack of wolfhounds, used to haul timber, was yesterday reported to have attacked and devoured three young girls aged three and four in the community of Blac Sablon, more than 700 miles north

WOLFOUNDS. — A pack of wolfhounds, used to haul timber, was yesterday reported to have attacked and devoured two young girls aged three and four in the community of Blac Sablon, more than 700 miles north-east of Quebec, Canada.

PRO-WAR. — About 5,000 Seoul citizens held demonstrations yesterday in support of President Syngman Rhee's plea for Korean unification by force, in the first of a series of nation-wide meetings.

PRO-WAR.—About 5,000 Second City citizens held demonstrations yesterday in support of President Syngman Rhee's plea for Korean unification by force, in the first of a series of nation-wide meetings due to be staged in the next 10 days.

SIAMESE TWINS.—Siamese twin girls joined from the chest to the navel and delivered by Caesarian operation, were born yesterday to a Salt Lake City mother.

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SHIPS. — President Eisenhower on Monday signed a law giving the American Government permanent local power to take

SHIPS. — President Eisenhower on Monday signed a law giving the American Government permanent legal power to take over foreign ships in U.S. waters in national emergency. Similar legislation during the last war gave the U.S. ownership of 16 foreign flag vessels.

Decision in Browder Case Reserved

NEW YORK, Tuesday (Reuters) — A Federal judge reserved decision yesterday on whether to grant a writ of habeas corpus to Earl Browder, former national

Case Reserved

NEW YORK, Tuesday (Reuter) — A Federal judge reserved decision yesterday on whether perjury indictment against M. Earl Browder, former national secretary of the Communist Party, should be dismissed. Mr. Browder left the Party years ago.

Mr. Browder and his Russian-born wife, Mrs. Raisa Browder, are both charged with giving false testimony before the House committee.

Mr. Browder and his Russian-born wife, Mrs. Raissa Browder are both charged with giving false testimony before an American immigration and naturalization board when they said Mr. Browder had never been a member of the Communist Party.

The Monthly Meeting
of the groups of the
Israel Institute
Of Productivity
which was to be held today,
August 11, 1964.

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**Has Been Put Off Until
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Mr. M. Gertzberg, Director of
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will lecture at this meeting.

*Now!
for calendar for
children*

will lecture at this meeting.

Now!
pre calendar for children
24 MONTHLY DRAWINGS ABOUT THE HISTORY OF GERMANY
1954-55

A black and white illustration showing a young child in the foreground, looking towards the right. In the background, a soldier in a military uniform is walking. The style is simple and graphic, typical of mid-20th-century educational materials.

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of the American Fund for
Institutions
15, 1954, at 8.30 p.m.

of the American Fund for
Institutions
15, 1954, at 8.30 p.m.
House, Tel Aviv.

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Danger to M.E.

LONDON, (OFFNS).

ALL of a sudden the diplomatic log-jam over the defense of the Middle East and the Mediterranean has been broken, and everything has started moving. The Anglo-Egyptian agreement on the evacuation of the Suez Canal Zone was announced. The same weekend the French Prime Minister, M. Mendès-France made his historic offer of self-government to Tunisia. Last week the Anglo-Persian oil settlement was published. The signing of the Balkan military alliance between Turkey, Greece and Yugoslavia at Belgrade is likely to be followed by agreement on Trieste between Italy and Yugoslavia.

As a result of these developments, the whole Western political and strategic position in a vital area is being greatly strengthened: negatively by the elimination of internal conflict and positively by the improved cohesion of defence plans.

Little Merit

Little merit for bringing this about is due to the major Western Powers: in fact these have at times seemed to delay the process by excessive anxiety to procure first a settlement of the wearisome Trieste dispute. That does not mean, however, that they have not greatly benefited from the consolidation achieved on Europe's southern flank.

European statesmen have often complained in recent months, and rightly, about excessive U.S. rigidity over some of the great issues of world policy. But in the Middle East it was the British Government which had become deadlocked in its policy. It was the United States, especially since Mr. Dulles's journey to the area in May 1953, which prepared the way for the present solutions.

New Roles

The reason for this unusual distribution of roles between Britain and the United States lies, of course, in the traditional importance of the Middle East to British imperial strategy and in the fact that its function has radically changed with the present alignment of world forces. Britain has no longer the need to defend and no longer relies for its communications on its own strength, while the two main protagonists—America and Russia—can share their forces between the Atlantic and Pacific theatres across their own continents. The Middle East is still a very important area, but it is no longer a vital area because of its oil resources, but because of its strategic position.

From a purely military point of view, the defence of South East Europe against attack from the north has been a difficult problem from the days of Basil the Bulgar Slayer, and historical parallels from the period of the Balkan wars and in 1939-41 when Greece and Yugoslavia had to defend themselves against superior forces from the north with Turkey as a neutral, will be quoted. It has been pointed out that the geographical conditions (the Lublanska gap, the long and difficult frontier between Greece and Bulgaria, along the Rhodope mountains, the unfavourable configuration of the mountains of Southern Serbia, and the existence of a corridor down the Vardar valley towards Salonica) make the planning of an attack in the direction of the Aegean easier than the organization of the defence of the three countries. But their combined military might believed to amount to about seventy divisions of 10,000 men (among them however only 12-15 armoured divisions) is a factor which cannot be disregarded by a potential aggressor, and it therefore constitutes a major stabilizing factor in the present international situation.

The history of the alliance is comparatively short. After the admission of both Greece and Turkey to NATO in autumn 1951, talks between the representatives of these two countries and Yugoslavia were started which led to the "Treaty of Friendship and Collaboration" in February, 1953. In its ten clauses this treaty provided for consultations on matters of common interest, including foreign policy and national defence. Later in 1954, following Marshall Tito's visits to Greece and Turkey, and those of Greek and Turkish statesmen to Yugoslavia, it was decided to fill the strategic gap reaching from the Dinaric Alps to the Straits by the signing of a yet more explicit military pact, which at the same time provides for a tripartite consultative assembly, to be composed of 15-20 parliamentary delegates from each country which is to meet in each capital in turn.

There were last minute hitches, doubts as to whether the present alliance needed the prior consent of NATO. But the gradual reconciliation between Yugoslavia and Italy made the "Italian clause" superfluous (Greece had insisted on this even twenty years ago during the negotiations for the first Balkan pact). Under present world conditions it is fairly obvious that an attack on Yugoslavia would be also an attack on Italy.

Economically and politically, however, the work has not been ended with the conclusion of the pact. The economies of the three countries do not complement each other, and for hardpressed Greece especially, the alliance will bring no immediate benefits. Politically it must be expected that attempts will be made to undermine the pact from within by sowing discord, now that the foes of the alliance have failed to prevent its signature. But this is unlikely to succeed in relation to countries which have been victims of aggression and threats more than once during the last generation.

Arms Without Social Progress

By RICHARD LOWENTHAL

no longer stands at the crossroads of world strategy. Once the full importance of this change was realized, it was bound to have two consequences: a shift in the method of Middle Eastern policy away from reliance on traditional British positions, and a shift of the weight of Middle East defence from the sea lanes to the northern fringe separating the oil fields from the Soviet border. Of late front, Turkey has become the acknowledged main bastion on which all plans for defending both the Balkans and the Middle East now hinge.

M.E. Gap

With the ending of the disputes with both Egypt and Persia, however, have been brought brighter for filling the "gap" separating Turkey from its eastern treaty partner, Pakistan, by getting both Persia

and Iraq to join in. But here a word of caution is indicated: there is a decisive difference between the members of the new Balkan alliance, which are comparatively modern States with experience of Russian pressure, and the Islamic group—Persia, Persia, and the Arab countries—where modernization is still wrestling with tremendous difficulties, and where the Russian threat means industrial lag to the people who do the local disputes with India or Israel.

More Trouble

In countries of this type, internal economic and social progress is the first condition of any effective defence. Unless there is a steady build-up of men and stores since Egypt abrogated the Anglo-Egyptian treaty in 1951.

On an air, auto and foot tour in the 43-degree heat, I was shown a supply reserve depot containing stores of dehydrated foodstuffs which would last the 80,000 British troops in the area for nine months. The officers mentioned various ways in which the big Suez base ranks as the biggest in Britain's military effort.

In the centre of the zone at Tel el Kebir, only British vehicle depot in the Middle East, is the principal workshop of the entire zone and one of two ordnance depots. Here alone are 10,000 troops and 5,000 Egyptian labourers. There are 70 companies of 20,000 square metres of covered storage space. The site is hard gravel and one that could be expanded to almost any size. It is a strip of mine fields, searchlights, armed guards and police dogs standing constant guard.

For the last few months, as

negotiations approached agreement, there has been less tension in the field. Most of Israeli troops have been out of bounds to British forces and no British military personnel from the zone has been allowed to Cairo for a month. British evacuation of the base inevitably poses the colonial question of maintenance. Obviously the removal of 80,000 troops would mean the loss of the physical base alone.

Almost all the installations in the 170-km.-long, 20-to-40 km. wide facility are relics of World War II, but many have been expanded and modernized. There has been a steady build-up of men and stores since Egypt abrogated the Anglo-Egyptian treaty in 1951.

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